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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

(Public Health Department)



ANNUAL REPORT

1963

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COUNCIL OFFICES

OXTED, SURREY

(Telephone No. Oxted 3232)

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1963.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report on the public health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the Rural District of Godstone in the year 1963.

The Report is drawn up generally in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as indicated in Circular 1/64, and contains the information requested in the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959.

Reference is made to the fairly widespread prevalence of a relatively mild type of influenza and of non-specific respiratory ailments in the latter part of January and to the expected biennial epidemic of measles amongst the child population, which reached a peak of maximum incidence in March. The case rates for other infectious diseases continued at the very low level that has been usual in recent years. The complete absence of cases of acute poliomyelitis and other infectious diseases of the nervous system and the sharp decline in the incidence of bacterial food poisoning and similar intestinal infections are also favourable features. With regard to the latter, the occurrence of cases of enteric fever amongst visitors returning from locally infected holiday resorts on the Continent called for increased vigilance and precautionary measures by the Public Health Department.

With regard to active prevention, there was no major change in the arrangements for protective inoculation against the ever-widening range of diseases for which effective immunising agents are now available. The rates of acceptance were, on the whole, well maintained, though the number of primary vaccinations of young infants against smallpox was very much smaller than usual. This was largely in consequence of the official advice that routine infant vaccination is preferably postponed until the second year, when there is less risk of serious complications; it is, accordingly, expected that the observed reduction in primary vaccinations

is likely to be temporary. The latest important advance in the field of active prevention, namely, the substitution of oral vaccine against poliomyelitis for the Salk vaccine, which is given by injection, has very decided advantages from the immunological and epidemiological points of view and has, moreover, greatly encouraged acceptance of artificial protection against the disease.

On the whole, the various statistical rates for the year do not show any wide or significant variation from those recently recorded in the Rural District and compare favourably with the corresponding rates for the country as a whole. The recorded birth rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the population is lower than that for 1962, but is above the average for the preceding ten years. The proportion of infants registered as stillborn is the lowest yet observed in the Rural District, though the rate of mortality in the immediate post-natal period, particularly of babies born prematurely is much higher than usual. The general death rate of 11.9 is somewhat below the average and, when adjusted, is 2.1. below the National figure. Attention is drawn to substantial increases in mortality from respiratory ailments, coronary disease and cancer of the lung; there were, however, many fewer deaths from violence and accidental causes.

Further progress was made in implementing the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit dwellings. Twenty such dwellings in Clearance Areas and ten individual unfit houses were demolished in 1963 in pursuance of Orders made in previous years, and ten others were officially represented with a view to similar action. A total of 23 families, comprising 41 persons, were re-housed by the Council from the properties concerned.

A notable development during the year was the action taken by the Council in relation to the Caravan Encampment in Green Lane, Outwood. The site covers an area of roughly six acres and has been in use for its present purposes since 1945. In May 1963, it was occupied by 33 families, consisting of 114 adults and 45 children, living in caravans, huts and similar structures which, with very few exceptions, were grossly overcrowded, inadequately lighted and ventilated and generally lacking in sanitation, drainage and other essential public health amenities. This

Encampment had engaged the attention of the Council and its Officers for a long period, but effective action to secure control of the site and improve the conditions thereat was precluded by the legal and technical difficulties involved. In accordance with the extended powers conferred by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, the Council resolved to acquire the land, using compulsory powers if necessary, and develop it as a controlled Caravan Site. Following a Public Inquiry, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order and preliminary arrangements had been made before the end of the year for the clearance and development of the site.

It was not necessary in 1963 to exercise the powers conferred by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to secure the compulsory removal to hospital or other suitable premises of persons who were not being properly cared for in their own homes. Two cases in which it was thought such action might be considered were fully investigated, but did not satisfy the conditions necessary to warrant compulsory removal. Both the persons concerned were eventually persuaded to accept institutional care in suitable hospitals. There were three other cases in which the question of compulsory removal did not arise, but in which the low standard of personal care and the insanitary state of the dwelling urgently required the attention of one or other of the domiciliary social services. The assistance thereby given obviated the need for further action and was adequate to ensure and maintain a reasonably satisfactory standard of comfort, hygiene and amenity.

Brief reference is made to the routine activities of the Public Health Department in connection with the measures taken to ensure a satisfactory standard of purity and quality of water, milk and food supplies, sanitary inspection, duties under the Factories Acts, scavenging and cleansing, disinfection and disinfestation, supervision of caravans and camping sites and other matters having a direct bearing on environmental hygiene and the prevention of disease and ill-health.

I again gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the support and consideration they have kindly extended to me throughout the year. My sincere thanks are due also to Mr. A.H. Sewell, Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the medical practitioners in the district for their willing assistance and close co-operation in all measures directed to the promotion of the public health.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T.H. BINGHAM

Medical Officer of Health.

7th September, 1964.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (Land and Inland Water) in acres	52,507
Population at Census, 1961	40,225
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population at mid-year, 1963	41,900
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1963, according to the Rate Books	13,533
Rateable Value (1st April 1964)	£1,757,366
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,320

TABLE 1

The area and population at the 1961 Census of the various Parishes comprising the Rural District, and the rateable value of each Parish at 1st April, 1964, are as follows:-

PARISHES	AREA IN ACRES	CENSUS POPULATION OF PARISHES 1961	ESTIMATED POPULATION MID-YEAR 1963	RATEABLE VALUE AT 1.4.64
Bletchingley	5,793	3,395	3,694	£ 113,436
Burstow	4,750	4,374	4,315	147,131
Chelsham	2,703	1,285	1,350	42,866
Crowhurst	2,119	296	377	12,137
Felbridge	2,097	* 1,372	1,685	80,761
Godstone	4,466	5,510	5,562	214,712
Horne	3,606	805	846	29,425
Limpsfield	4,588	3,296	3,641	196,874
Lingfield	9,239	6,871	7,116	252,663
Nutfield	3,390	2,597	2,570	146,422
Oxted	3,743	8,094	8,267	396,977
Tandridge	2,719	713	860	23,657
Tatsfield	1,304	1,462	1,462	59,776
Titsey	1,989	155	155	7,178
(S.E. Gas and Electricity Boards)	-	-	-	33,351
TOTALS	52,507	40,225	40,900	£1,757,366

* Constituted as a separate Parish on 1st April, 1953.

TABLE II

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICSLive Births:-

Legitimate	..	..	Males	339	Females	302	Total	641
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	14	Females	15	Total	29

Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.9
do 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.6
do for the five years 1958 to 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3

Still Births

Legitimate	..	..	Males	6	Females	1	Total	7
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	1	Females	-	Total	1

Rate per 1,000 total births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7
do do 1962	18.6

Total Live and Still Births

Males	360	Females	318	Total	678
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Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	4.3
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Infant Mortality:-

Deaths of infants under the age of one year:-

Legitimate	Males	8	Females	9	Total	17
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	1	Females	-	Total	1

Infant Death Rates:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	26.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	26.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	34.4

Deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks

Legitimate	..	..	Males	6	Females	6	Total	12
Illegitimate	Males	-	Females	-	Total	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	17.9
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Maternal Mortality:-

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil

Deaths (nett):-

Males	..	235	Females	..	264	Total	499
Do. 1962:-							
Males	..	209	Females	..	285	Total	494

Death Rate:-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.9
Do. 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0
Do. for the five years 1958 to 1962	11.6

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions	65.1
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Deaths from:-

Cancer (all ages)	87
Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

The resident population of the Rural District of Godstone, including members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area, was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 41,900 at mid-year, 1963. This is equivalent to a population increment of 960, or 2.3 per cent., in the preceding twelve months, of which 171 is attributable to natural increase, (i.e. the number by which the live births outnumbered the total deaths) and 789 to migration into the area. The estimated population gains under both headings are roughly in accord with the average for recent years.

The recorded birth rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population is below that for each of the three preceding years, but slightly exceeds the ten-year average. When adjusted by the prescribed formula for purposes of comparison, the recorded rate is advanced to 16.3, which compares with the National rate of 18.2 for the same period. The illegitimacy rate of 43 per 1,000 live births is the lowest for three years and is well below the corresponding rate of 69 for England and Wales.

The proportion of infants registered as stillborn, namely 11.7 per 1,000 total births, is the lowest yet recorded in the Rural District and is appreciably below the stillbirth rate of 17.2 for the country as a whole. The fall is, to some extent, offset by an increased rate of mortality of new-born infants, which is the highest for several years and slightly exceeds the infants mortality rate for England and Wales. The 18 deaths in the 0 - 1 year age group include 12 of infants who failed to survive for one month, of whom 9 died in their first week. With the exception of one due to viral infection, all the infants deaths took place in hospital or local maternity units and were attributed to: congenital abnormalities (7), prematurity (6), respiratory infection (2) and asphyxia due to inhalation of stomach contents (2). The relatively high mortality from congenital defects is not, so far as is known, associated with the administration of sedative drugs in the early months of pregnancy.

The general death rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population compares with 12.0 in 1962, and with an annual average rate of 12.2 in the preceding ten years. When adjusted, the local rate is reduced to 10.1, which is 2.1 below the National figure.

As regards the certified causes of death, the most noteworthy feature is the appreciable rise in the mortality ascribed to bronchitis and other

respiratory ailments, with the exception of tuberculosis of the lungs. This, in the main, relates to persons in the advanced age groups and was directly influenced by the prolonged spell of exceptionally severe weather in the early weeks of the year, and the occurrence of respiratory complications of a relatively mild type of influenza which was fairly widespread at that time.

Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system, though accounting for half of the total from all causes, were somewhat fewer than usual. Attention might, however, be drawn to the relative and fairly substantial increase in mortality from coronary disease and angina, predominantly amongst males in late middle age, and reduction in the number of deaths from hypertension and other types of circulatory disease. Most of the latter can be classified under the heading of chronic and degenerative conditions occurring as a terminal episode in association with senility.

The number of deaths from all forms of cancer and malignant disease is precisely the same as in 1962 and is not appreciably or significantly above the average for the Rural District. With regard to the organs affected, it is disquieting to record an increase in fatal cases of cancer of the lung to the highest level yet observed. The 22 deaths included under this heading represent a mortality rate (adjusted) of 0.44 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 0.51 for England and Wales.

A favourable feature of the analysis of deaths is the very sharp decline in the mortality ascribed to violence and accidental causes. Only one person was fatally injured in a motor vehicle accident, as compared with seven in 1962 and nine in 1961. Deaths from other accidental causes are also much fewer than usual and include five resulting from injuries sustained by the elderly in accidental falls, two from asphyxia due to inhalation of stomach contents, one from drowning and the remainder from miscellaneous forms of accident or misadventure. There was only one recorded death from suicide, as compared with three in 1962 and four in 1961.

The numbers of deaths assigned to other specified causes are set out in Table III. They do not differ greatly from those recorded in the Rural District in recent years and do not indicate unusual or excessive mortality from any particular cause or significant association with occupation or environment.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE in 1963.

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	4	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	5	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	20	46
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	44	71
18. Coronary disease, angina	61	39	100
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease	19	23	42
21. Other circulatory disease	5	21	26
22. Influenza	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia	20	21	41
24. Bronchitis	14	17	31
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	8	4	12
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	4	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	26	45
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	1	11	12
35. Suicide	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTALS	235	264	499

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Patients from the Godstone Rural District are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bletchingley, if the required accommodation and facilities are available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals in other parts of the Hospital Region. The disposal to different hospitals of the cases notified during the year was as follows:-

Godstone Infectious Diseases Hospital	2 cases
Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton,	2 cases
Lewisham General Hospital	1 case.

In addition, several cases of uncomplicated minor infections were admitted to hospital, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, on grounds of inadequate facilities for home isolation.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Table IV shows the numbers of the various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, recorded in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient, together with the number of cases removed to hospital and the total deaths from each disease.

The prevalence of the various notifiable infectious diseases is reviewed below.

TABLE IV

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

NOTIFIED IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF

GODSTONE IN THE YEAR 1963.

	Cases Notified in age periods.												Totals.	Total cases removed to hospital.	Total deaths.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet Fever.	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
Whooping Cough.	3	1	2	3	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Measles	7	47	70	82	86	328	53	13	1	3	-	-	690	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	7	2	14	-	41 [*]
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-
TOTALS	12	48	72	87	89	338	56	14	6	4	7	3	736	5	41
TOTALS 1962	5	3	4	6	6	63	23	7	14	1	4	2	138	16	44

^{*} All forms.

No confirmed or suspected case of small-pox was reported in the Rural District in 1963. Five local residents who were believed to have been in contact with the disease, either in this country or abroad, were visited and kept under close surveillance for the prescribed period.

The number of notified cases of scarlet fever continued at an unusually low level. The disease was generally very mild in clinical type; so much so, that several definitely cases probably escaped detection and notification. This was to some extent confirmed by the discovery of convalescent cases in the course of the year. Home isolation was permitted and encouraged wherever the facilities for the purpose were reasonably satisfactory.

The rate of prevalence of whooping cough also was much lower than usual, in conformity with the steady downward trend that has been observed since the introduction of protective vaccination. The reported cases occurred mainly in the second half of the year and were widely scattered in geographical distribution.

Following the well-established pattern of biennial prevalence, measles was epidemic amongst the child population in the early part of the year, with a peak of maximum incidence in March. The earliest cases were reported from Nutfield, later from Oxted and subsequently from almost every part of the Rural District. The clinical course of the illness was generally short and mild, except in the case of four children who developed respiratory complications. Multiple cases in the same households were relatively common. The total number of notifications was not unduly high for a year of measles prevalence.

There were relatively few notifiable cases of pneumonia. Roughly one-half of these were reported toward the end of January and occurred as a complication of a mild form of influenza that was fairly widespread at that time; the other cases did not exhibit any marked seasonal preference. All were satisfactorily nursed at home, with any necessary assistance from the official domiciliary services. The deaths ascribed to pneumonia were almost entirely from non-notifiable types of the disease; hence the apparent inconsistency in the ratio of deaths to notified cases.

The three reported cases of bacillary dysentery were all of the mild

Sonne type and confirmed as such by laboratory findings. So far as could be ascertained, they were not in any way connected, nor infected from a common source. Laboratory specimens from home and immediate contacts yielded negative results for dysenteric infection. The illness resulting from Sonne infection is not usually severe, except in the very young and in the aged and infirm, and it is probable, therefore, that the disease is very much more prevalent than the number of notified cases would suggest.

There were three confirmed cases of moderately severe food poisoning, all of which were treated in hospital. In two instances, there was strong presumptive evidence that the patients had contracted the infection in other districts, in one case from flesh meat and in the other from cream-filled pastry. The probable source of infection of the third case could not usefully be investigated because of delay in reporting the occurrence. Appropriate precautionary measures were taken with regard to the suspected food supplies and also in relation to close contacts of the cases.

Although no confirmed case of typhoid or para-typhoid fever was reported in the Rural District, a very considerable amount of time and attention was given to the examination and supervision of local residents who may have been exposed to the infection elsewhere. Such persons, though not presenting any symptoms of the disease, may nevertheless excrete the causative organism and thus be a potential source of danger to others. Following the occurrence of cases of typhoid fever in persons returning to this country from Zermatt in the early part of the year, it was thought advisable to approach the managements of local water undertakings, catering and food handling establishments, hospitals, large industrial concerns, etc. offering facilities for the examination of any of their staff who had recently visited Switzerland. It was also advised that members of organised school parties, youth clubs, etc. who proposed to visit certain Continental resorts, should be adequately protected by vaccination before their departure.

Two Boy Scouts who had recently returned from an Alpine camp at which there had been a case of typhoid fever were kept under supervision until shown, by laboratory findings, to be free from infection. Similar action was taken in relation to two other presumed contacts of typhoid fever.

The examination of eight contacts of para-typhoid fever disclosed that six were excreting the infecting organism. Appropriate precautionary measures were taken, with satisfactory results. In two of these cases the organism was of a type commonly associated with the use of Chinese bulked egg products in baker's confectionery, enquiries in the district elicited the assurance that such products were not used in local bakeries.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period.

There were ten new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs in 1963, as compared with nine in 1962 and an annual average of eighteen in the preceding ten years. The case rate for this form of the disease was 0.23 per 1,000 of the population, or 0.01 above that for 1962, which was the lowest yet experienced in the Rural District. With regard to the distribution of the new cases by sex and age, there was relatively higher incidence amongst females in the intermediate age groups, with a corresponding reduction in the numbers of males affected. For the second time since the disease became officially notifiable, no case of non-respiratory tuberculosis was reported.

In addition to the new cases, i.e. those notified for the first time, there were reports of eleven previously known cases of tuberculosis who had taken up residence in the district, after being notified elsewhere. The majority of these are in the quiescent state and are under the supervision of the Chest Physician for the area.

The two deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs were of persons in the advanced age group and represent a mortality rate (adjusted) of 0.039 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is appreciably lower than the annual average for the Rural District and falls well below the corresponding National rate of 0.056. For the second consecutive year no mortality was ascribed to tuberculosis of other organs.

At the end of the year there were 130 known cases of tuberculosis in The Rural District, including 112 (66 males and 46 females) in which the lungs were affected and 18 (8 males and 10 females) with tuberculosis of other organs. The total number represents a reduction of 11 on the corresponding figure for 1962. Thirty-one cases were removed from the list during the year; 7 on death, 7 on leaving the district and 17 on complete recovery from the disease.

TABLE V.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHSFROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1963CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE

Age periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	4	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals 1962	7	2	1	-	1	1	-	-

No special action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

A Mobile X-ray unit visits a site in Godstone once a week, primarily for the x-ray examination of patients referred by medical practitioners, but members of the general public may also attend, without appointment. One case of respiratory tuberculosis was discovered amongst the 58 persons (30 males and 28 females) who were thus examined in 1963. This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.2 per 1,000 examinations, which compares with 3.8 for the whole of the Hospital Region. In addition, 720 persons (433 males and 287 females) were examined through the normal Mass Radiography Service; none of these had x-ray evidence of "significant" pulmonary tuberculosis, i.e. requiring treatment or close observation, or of primary cancer of the lungs.

The South East Surrey Care Association, which works in close association with the local Chest Clinics, continued its activities on behalf of tuberculous persons and their dependants. Assistance granted during the year included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothing, sick room requisites, etc. and payments of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Information relating to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious and contagious diseases is inevitably incomplete, and is obtained mainly from reports of school absentees, the periodic statements of sickness claims submitted to the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in relation to insured persons and the Registrar's weekly returns of deaths. Cases also come to notice through enquiries by employers with regard to quarantine periods, requests for disinfection, casual communications by private medical practitioners and applications for domestic assistance under the Home Help Scheme.

Towards the end of January, the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance reported that sickness benefit claims had, for a short period, reached epidemic level. This was mainly due

to an outbreak of influenza and fairly widespread prevalence of common colds and respiratory ailments. The influenza had its highest incidence amongst young adults and was relatively mild in clinical type, though convalescence was, in most cases, prolonged because of the exceptionally severe weather at that time.

There were also reports of 49 cases of mumps, mainly from the Lingfield area, and 43 cases of chicken-pox, which was fairly general in distribution. Nineteen cases of acute gastro-enteritis, which was believed to be infective in origin, were fully investigated but none, including five admitted to hospital for investigation, yielded laboratory evidence of bacterial or viral infection.

There were occasional and circumscribed outbreaks of moderately severe vomiting, mainly affecting school children and believed to be due to virus infection. These responded satisfactorily to the usual precautionary measures. It was not found necessary to advise the temporary closure of any school or department to prevent the spread of non-notifiable infectious illness.

The staff of the Public Health Department assisted in the investigation of an outbreak of acute infective tonsillitis at a boarding school in the district. Throat swabs from all pupils and members of the teaching and domestic staffs were submitted to laboratory examination and appropriate measures were successfully taken in relation to those found to be infected.

Reference might again be made to the assistance given to medical practitioners by the staff of the Public Health Department in connection with the collection of specimens from suspected cases of infection to ensure their speedy submission to laboratory examination. Upwards of 140 specimens were collected for this purpose in 1963. Although this work is time consuming and inevitably interferes to some extent with routine duties, it is undoubtedly of very great value in facilitating the early recognition of cases of infectious illness and the prompt application of appropriate precautionary measures.

Vaccination against Small-pox.

Vaccination against small-pox is not at present undertaken at the County Council's Clinics in the area. Particulars of notifications of vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners during the year are as follows:-

	<u>0 - 1</u>	<u>1 - 5</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>	<u>Over 15</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary vaccination	104	45	13	1	163
Re-vaccination	-	6	135	35	176

The total numbers of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations are very substantially lower than usual, and especially so as compared with those for the previous year, when there was an enormously increased demand for protection because of the occurrence of outbreaks of small-pox in several parts of the country. The fall in primary vaccinations of infants under the age of one year was also largely influenced by the official advice that routine infant vaccination is preferably postponed until the second year, when there is less risk of serious complications. It is, therefore, expected that the observed reduction in primary vaccinations is likely to be temporary.

Records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations are not now required in respect of persons over the age of fifteen years; these were formerly included in the totals and, for the most part, related to persons who required valid International Certificates of Vaccination for the purpose of foreign travel.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The numbers of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year, either at the County Council's Clinics or under private arrangements, are as follows:-

<u>Year of Birth:</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1954/58</u>	<u>1949/53</u>	<u>Total</u>
	146	314	75	18	8	60	77	698

In addition, reinforcing doses of diphtheria prophylactic were given to 797 persons, most of whom were school entrants who had completed a course of immunisation three or four years previously.

The foregoing figures, in each age group, show a substantial increase over those for 1962.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The County Council's scheme is aimed at the vaccination against whooping cough of infants under the age of six months, with reinforcing doses about one year later. The numbers of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year, either at the County Council's Clinics or under private arrangements are as follows:-

<u>Year of Birth:</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1954/58</u>	<u>1949/53</u>	<u>Total</u>
	140	310	69	16	7	10	2	554

Reinforcing injections of whooping cough vaccine were given to 114 children who had completed a course of primary immunisation a year previously.

As in the case of diphtheria immunisation, the numbers vaccinated against whooping cough were substantially greater than in 1962.

Vaccination against Tetanus.

Vaccination against tetanus is available to children whose parents expressly wish them to be so protected. It is the present practice to advise primary immunisation against tetanus before the age of six months, with reinforcing doses about one year later and again at school entry and between the ages of eight and twelve years. Tetanus vaccine may be given separately, but is usually combined with the agents used for active immunisation against diphtheria. A quadruple vaccine for simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis has recently become available, but has not yet been officially approved for general use.

The numbers of persons vaccinated against tetanus in 1963 are as follows:-

0 - 4 years	555
5 - 15 years	75
	<hr/>
	630
	<hr/>
Reinforcing doses	194
	<hr/>

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

There was no extension of the groups eligible for vaccination under the County Council's arrangements, which include persons up to the age of forty years and those who are considered to be exposed to special risk. Oral vaccine has almost entirely superseded Salk vaccine, which is given by injection, and is administered in three doses spaced at intervals of four to eight weeks, followed by reinforcing doses three or four years later.

The numbers vaccinated against poliomyelitis by their own doctors or at County Council's clinics during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Salk Vaccine</u>	<u>Oral Vaccine</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary Immunisation	84	557	641
Reinforcing doses	156	681	837

In addition to the above, 181 persons were given two doses of Oral vaccine to complete immunisation already begun with Salk vaccine.

Measles Prophylaxis.

Immune serum is available through the Public Health Department for the total or partial immunisation of susceptible measles contacts. No request for serum was received during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

The County Council's arrangements for routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis extend to thirteen-year-old pupils at County Council and independent schools, and also to some older pupils and students at County Colleges and other establishments for further education. Subject to the consent of their parents, persons in these groups are skin tested to ascertain if they have already had a primary tuberculous infection, and those giving a negative result are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

The results of testing conducted at ten senior schools in the Rural District in 1963, are briefly summarised as follows:-

Number of pupils in age group	498
Number consenting to treatment	323
Percentage consenting to treatment	64.6%
Number Mantoux tested	287
Number giving a negative reaction	257
Percentage giving a negative reaction	89.5%
Number of negative reactors vaccinated	257
Percentage of negative reactors vaccinated	100%
Percentage of age group vaccinated	51.4%

In addition to the above, 51 eligible pupils who, for one reason or another, had failed to attend on previous occasions, were skin tested.

30 were negative reactors and were successfully vaccinated.

Apart from the lower rate of acceptance of treatment, due mainly to poor response at some of the independent schools, the foregoing figures are generally in accord with the findings in previous years.

While the primary purpose of the scheme is the ascertainment and vaccination of children who have not already had a primary infection, it is the usual practice to arrange where possible, for x-ray examination of positive reactors to exclude the possibility of active infection. No unfavourable x-ray findings were reported during the year.

It was not necessary to conduct a special investigation at any school or college in the Rural District in 1963 because of the occurrence of an infectious case of tuberculosis amongst pupils or teaching staff.

Protection against other diseases

Prophylactic inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as cholera, yellow fever, etc. is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic, and is usually undertaken at specified centres.

W. L. R. S. F. L. Y.

The supplies from the public water mains were adequate in quantity throughout the year and were augmented by the construction of an additional bore hole at Flower Lane. The quality of the water, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals, was invariably reported to be satisfactory. No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination.

Samples of the water before and after treatment are submitted for bacteriological examination, under private arrangements made by the Water Companies concerned. In addition, samples of the treated water are examined chemically and/or bacteriologically about forty times a year, under a rota system arranged by the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts supplied by the East Surrey Water Company.

The numbers of samples taken within the Rural District during the year were: 13 from the East Surrey Water Company, 6 from the Epsom Water Board supply and 3 from the private well on the Titsey Estate. All were reported to be of satisfactory chemical and bacteriological quality. One sample from a private source of supply was also reported to be satisfactory.

Supplies from rain-water tanks are confined to out-lying dwellings in the Parish of Tatsfield and not infrequently fail completely after prolonged periods of dry weather. In such circumstances additional supplies of water for drinking and domestic purposes can be obtained from

The Metropolitan Water Board charges 10 per cent of the transport costs. Five fire engines in Tatsfield are supplied quarterly under contract arrangements with the Metropolitan Water Board.

The estimated number of dwelling-houses to each parish supplied from the public water mains (direct to houses and by means of stand-pipe), wells and rain-water tanks are set out in Table VI. The population supplies under each heading is shown in brackets. As compared with 1962 there was a reduction of 11 in the number of dwelling-houses with water from wells, and two in the number relying on rainwater tanks. It should be noted that the stand-pipes referred to in Table VI do not include those provided on approved caravan sites.

TABLE VI

WATER SUPPLY.

	Direct to houses	Stand-pipes	Wells	Rain Water Tanks
Fletchingley	1,979 (3,670)	6 (12)	4 (12)	-
Burstow	1,317 (4,306)	-	3 (9)	-
Chelsham	108 (1,350)	-	-	-
Crowhurst	116 (377)	-	-	-
Felbridge	564 (1,678)	-	2 (7)	-
Godstone	2,018 (5,556)	-	2 (6)	-
Horne	287 (838)	-	2 (8)	-
Limpsfield	1,108 (3,639)	-	1 (2)	-
Lingfield	2,236 (7,113)	-	1 (3)	-
Nutfield	820 (2,570)	-	-	-
Oxted	3,059 (8,267)	-	-	-
Tandridge	233 (860)	-	-	-
Tatsfield	455 (1,258)	-	-	32 (74)
Titsey	33 (115)	-	16 (40)	-
T O T A L S	13,433 (41,597)	6 (12)	31 (87)	62 (204)

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Apart from installations serving small groups of dwellings, there are nine sewage disposal works in the Rural District which receive sewage for treatment from the surrounding areas. Other dwellings rely on cesspool or septic-tank/filter-bed systems of drainage disposal. The public sewers were extended in several parts of the District to allow connection thereto of 283 dwelling-houses, including 113 previously draining to cesspools.

The extension of main drainage to the Copthorne Bank area was completed in the early part of the year, and considerable progress was made on the reconstruction and extension of the sewage disposal works at Godstone and the laying thereto of a new trunk sewer.

TABLE VII

COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Address of Clinic	Infant Welfare	Ante-Natal	Dental	Eye	General Medical	Physiotherapy	Speech Therapy
<u>BLETCHINGLEY</u> Church Room	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BLINDLEY HEATH</u> Church Hall	Friday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Friday p.m.	-	-
<u>DORMANSLAND</u> Baptist Chapel	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>GODSTONE</u> Godstone Club	Wednesday p.m. (1st 3rd & 5th)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st 3rd & 5th)	-	-
<u>HURST GREEN</u> St. Agatha's Hall	Monday p.m.	-	-	-	Monday p.m.	-	-
<u>LIMPSFIELD.</u> St. Andrew's Hall	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>LINGFIELD.</u> 26 Bakers Lane (Lingfield 45)	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday a.m. & p.m. Thursday p.m.	Monday p.m. (2nd)	Tuesday p.m.	By appointment	By appointment.
<u>OXTED</u> Congregational Hall Station Road East. (Oxted 3164)	Tuesday p.m.	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	Friday a.m. and p.m.	Wednesday a.m. (1st 3rd & 4th)	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	By appointment	-
<u>SMALLFIELD.</u> Church Hall	Thursday p.m. (1st 3rd & 5th)	-	-	-	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>SOUTH GODSTONE</u> Lagham Hall	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>SOUTH NUTFIELD.</u> Village Hall	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>TATSFIELD.</u> Parish Hall	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-

SECTION II

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Inspections under Public Health Acts	316
Re-inspections	299
Inspections under Housing Acts	313
Re-inspections	219
Inspections made under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957	26
Drainage surveys	100
Visits to Slaughter Houses for Meat Inspection	558
Inspections of Slaughterhouse Premises	16
Visits to Knackers Yard	12
Visits to Dairies and Cowsheds	172
Visits to Schools	13
Inspection of Food - number of visits	35
Inspections of Food premises	44
Inspections of Shop premises	21
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	106
Piggeries and Poultry Farms - Inspections and Re-inspections	24
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	77
Inspections under Petroleum Acts and Regulations	111
Drains Water tested	22
Inspection of drainage work in progress	45
Notices served:-	
(a) Informal	218
(b) Statutory	14
Complaints investigated	174
Infectious disease enquiries and collection of specimens	171
Number of Pathological Specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory	139
Inspection of refuse tips	108
Commons Inspections	38
Samples of drinking water submitted for Bacterial and/or Chemical Analysis	27
Miscellaneous inspections	216
Number of cesspools cleansed	3,879
Number of loads removed from cesspools	6,521
Disinfection of premises	7
Disinfestation of premises	92
Premises inspected for rat or mice infestation	642
Rat infestations dealt with by Public Health Department	370
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	2
Inspections of Animal Boarding Establishments	12

SECTION III.

HOUSING

TABLE VIII.

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year 1963.</u>	
(i)	Inspections of houses under Housing and Public Health Acts	548
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses (included in sub-head (i) which were inspected under the Housing Acts only.	298
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be so unfit as to be incapable of repair at a reasonable cost.	10
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	75
2.	<u>Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.</u>	
(i)	After informal action by local authority	58
(ii)	After formal notice under: (a) Public Health Act	4
	(b) Housing Act 1957.	10
3.	<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	
(i)	Clearance Areas.	20
(ii)	Not in Clearance Area - as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.	10
4.	<u>Unfit houses closed.</u>	
(i)	Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957 and Section 10(1) and 11(2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953.	10
(ii)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957.	Nil
5.	<u>Rent Act 1957.</u>	
(i)	Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	1
(ii)	Councils decision to issue Form L Notices under Schedule III	1
(iii)	Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects	1
(iv)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
(v)	Number of Certificates cancelled on completion of work	Nil
(vi)	Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair withdrawn.	Nil
6.	<u>Houses Erected.</u>	
(i)	Number of houses completed in 1963 by private enterprise.	282
(ii)	Number of houses completed by local authority.	38

FACTORIES ACT 1937-1959.

The Factories on the Register of the
Local Authority are as follows:-

TABLE IX

	Mechanical Power.	Non-Mechanical Power.	TOTAL
Aircraft Components	1	0	1
Agricultural Engineers	3	0	3
Aircrafts Repairs (Engines)	3	0	3
Beries	14	2	16
Repairing	1	0	1
Finishing	1	0	1
Shank Making	2	0	2
Welders	1	10	11
Shank Making	1	0	1
Shank Makers	3	1	4
Medical Manufacturers	1	0	1
Daners and Dyers	1	0	1
Sh Builders	1	0	1
Concrete Products	4	0	4
Providers	2	0	2
Activities	1	0	1
Shank Repairers	1	0	1
Shanks	2	2	4
Shankmaking	0	1	1
Electrical Engineering	2	1	3
Shank Milling	2	0	2
Shank Manufacturing	2	0	2
Shank Storage	2	0	2
Shank Earth Works	2	0	2
Shank Chalk Grinders	1	0	1
Shank Manufacture	1	0	1
Shank Storage	4	0	4
Shank Drying	1	0	1
Hydraulic Equipment	1	0	1
Shankers	0	2	2
Shankery	8	1	9
Shankeries	0	4	4
Shank Lights	1	0	1
Shank Engineering Works	18	1	19
Shank Repairers	23	4	27
Shank Spraying	2	0	2
Shankers	0	1	1
Shankers	3	0	3
Shank Room	1	0	1
Shankery	1	0	1
Shank Assembly	1	0	1
Shank Repairs	3	1	4
Shankifiers	1	0	1
Shank Refrigerator Repairs	1	0	1
Shank Destruction	1	1	2
Shankery	0	1	1
Shankers	2	0	2
Shank Mason	0	1	1
Shankies	2	0	2
Shank Making	1	0	1
Shank Makers	1	0	1
Shankoring	0	3	3
Shankstery	1	0	1
Shank Modelling	1	0	1
Shankwrights	2	0	2
Shankrafts	1	0	1
TOTALS	136	37	173

The following Table indicating the work carried out during the year 1963 in connection with the inspection of Factories, is submitted in accordance with Section 128 of the Act:-

INSPECTIONS:

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	37	18	1	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	136	88	3	Nil
3. Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
T O T A L	173	106	4	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Partioulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
T O T A L	1	1	Nil	1	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111.)

Nature of Work.	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises. (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions. (7)
ring) Making arel) etc.	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning & Washing.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household linen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
lace curtains nets.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ains and iture hangings.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
iture and latory	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
tro-plate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
-making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
s and brass oles.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pulling	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
and steel s and chains.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
and steel ors and grapnels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
gear.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
, latches keys.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
allas, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ocial jewels.	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
other than nets.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
et and s balls	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Continued)

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work.	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (a)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failures to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices served.	Prose- cution.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Leather goods	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brush making.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea picking	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Feather sorting	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed toys.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Basket making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chocolates and sweetmeats.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Textile weaving	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lampshades	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK (SECTION 110 and 111)

During the year 4 lists of outworkers were received and referred to the undermentioned occupations:

Wearing apparel	2
Costume jewellery..	1
Lamp shades	4

The premises involved were all private dwellings and run very satisfactorily and on inspection no action was necessary under the Factories Act.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS (SECTION 34)

The Surrey County Fire Services maintain control over the adequacy of means of escape in case of fire at Factory premises. This is run in conjunction with their duties concerning the provision of adequate fire fighting facilities.

Any contraventions of these requirements observed during the course of inspection of factory premises for other purposes are immediately referred to the Districtal Fire Officer.

REFUSE COLLECTIONS.

The quantity of refuse collected during the year under review showed a very large increase in comparison with the period immediately preceding it, due to the increased amount of wrapping paper, cartons, etc.

It has been estimated that the refuse per 1,000 population rose from some 12.8 cwt. to 15.7 cwt. per day. This means in terms of collection quite a considerable increase in bulk, most of which is of a combustible nature.

The decrease in ash and cinder content is, of course, most marked and ultimately will tend to disappear due to the great expansion of electric, gas and oil fired heating. Large quantities of tins and bottles are collected and together with the organic matter, paper, cardboard, cartons etc. form a difficult material to consolidate and cover. A serious fire hazard is always present.

In the early part of the year our Chaseside mechanical shovel broke down and it was decided to hire a track shovel from a local contractor. This proved, after three months trial, to be unsatisfactory for various reasons and the Council decided to purchase a new 12H Weatherill wheeled mechanical shovel. So far this vehicle has proved to be most satisfactory. It consolidates, digs and levels with commendable speed and efficiency. Our operator quickly gained sufficient skill to get the best out of the machines capabilities, and he does a very satisfactory job on the tip.

I have remarked before that there is no substitute for a properly consolidated, rolled and levelled surface if refuse vehicles are to obtain reasonable access to the tip face. One quite serious fire arose and was dealt with by "smothering" the seat of the fire to cut off the oxygen supply. The fire was, we believe, started deliberately but no proof could be found.

Weather conditions during the summer months became so bad that the tip was covered with a slurry of mud some 6" to 9" in depth. This in turn made access to the tip very difficult and gave rise to punctures and other troubles directly attributable to this source.

The baling of waste paper came to a complete halt due to the unsatisfactory state of the market, and no paper salvage was sold during the year. The future position is rather obscure.

PET SHOPS ACT 1951

Only two premises come within the provisions of the above Act. In neither case was there any contravention observed and both premises were run in a satisfactory manner.

The sale of budgerigars surplus to requirements is the main business.

SECTION V.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Surrey County Council is the Authority responsible for the sampling of foodstuffs, and the following list is a record of the samples and action taken within the Godstone Rural District. In addition a return of the samples submitted and analysed throughout the County for 1963 is appended.

SAMPLES AND ACTION TAKEN WITHIN THE
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>FOODS:</u>						
Beer Stock tablets	1	-	1			
Bread	1	-	1	1	-	1
Bread mix	1	-	1			
Butter	2	-	2			
Chicken and Rice, tinned	1	-	1			
Cochineal, extract of	1	-	1			
Confectionery, flour	2	-	2			
Confectionery, sugar	3	-	3	1	-	1
Cream, double	1	-	1			
Cream, Jersey	1	-	1			
Crispbread	1	-	1			
Currents	1	-	1			
Fish Paste	1	-	1			
Foam Crystals, lemon	1	-	1			
Fruit, fresh - various	-	4	4			
Haslet	1	-	1			
Health Drink	1	-	1			
Jam	1	-	1			
Marzipan	1	-	1			
Meat, cooked and prepared	4	-	4	1	-	1
Milk	45	5	50	1	-	1
Peel, mixed	1	-	1			
Pies, egg and bacon	1	-	1			
Pies, meat	1	-	1			
Raisins	2	-	2			
Shandy, lemonade	1	-	1			
Soft drinks	7	-	7			
Sugar	1	-	1			
Sultanas	1	-	1			
Vegetables, fresh	-	1	1			
Wine, non-alcoholic	1	-	1			
Yoghourt	-	1	1	-	1	1
<u>DRUGS:</u>						
Woodpaste, medicated	-	1	1			
TOTALS	87	12	99	4	1	5

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Return of Samples analysed during the year 1963.

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irreg.	
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal
<u>FOOD:</u>					
Almonds, ground	1	-	1		
Aspic Jelly powder	-	1	1		
Beef Stock tablets	1	-	1		
Biscuits	2	-	2		
Bread	4	1	5	4	-
Bread mix	1	-	1		
Butter	6	-	6		
Cheese	-	1	1		
Cheese spread	1	1	2		
Chicken and Rice, tinned	1	-	1		
Cochineal, extract of	1	-	1		
Confectionery, flour	7	3	10	1	-
Confectionery, sugar	3	3	6	1	-
Cream	2	2	4		
Cream-blotted	2	-	2		
Cream, dairy, tinned	-	1	1		
Cream, double	2	2	4		
Cream, Jersey	1	-	1		
Cream, Single	2	-	2		
Cream, sterilized	2	1	3		
Crispbread	1	-	1		
Crumpets	1	-	1	1	-
Currants	1	-	1		
Curry, beef & vegetable	-	1	1		
Drinking Chocolate	-	1	1		
Dripping	2	-	2		
Fish Cakes	2	-	2		
Fish paste	2	1	3		
Fish, tinned	-	1	1		
Flour	14	-	14	1	-
Foam crystals, lemon	1	-	1		
Fruit, fresh - various	5	17	22		
Haslet	1	-	1		
Health Drink	1	-	1		
Honeycomb Mould	-	1	1	-	1
Horseradish Sauce	-	1	1		
Hungarian Goulash	-	1	1		
Ice Cream	3	-	3		
Ice Cream mix	-	1	1		
Jam	3	-	3		
Liver, Calves	1	-	1	1 *	-
Margarine	4	1	5		
Marmalade	2	-	2		
Marzipan	2	-	2		
Mayonnaise	1	-	1		
Meat, cooked and prepared	8	7	15	1	-
Meat paste.	-	1	1		
Milk	544	76	620	9 †	-
Milk powder	-	1	1		
Milkset, instant	-	1	1		
Mincemeat	2	-	2		
Orange juice, concentrated	-	1	1		
Peanut butter	1	-	1		
Peel, mixed	1	-	1		
Pickles	-	2	2		
Carried forward	642	131	773	19	1

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	642	131	773	19	1	20
egg and bacon	1	-	1			
meat	1	1	2			
etc Crisps	1	-	1			
ling, meat, tinned	1	-	1			
ling, rice, tinned	1	1	1			
ling, sago, tinned	1	1	1			
bins	2	-	2			
Butter	-	1	1			
pages	4	2	6			
pages, tinned	-	1	1	-	1	1
dy, lemonade	1	-	1			
drinks	9	3	12	1	-	1
ring, sage and onion	3	-	3			
r	1	1	2			
banas	1	-	1			
etabls, fresh - various	5	12	17			
egar	1	3	4			
egar bottle (discoloured)	1	-	1	1	-	1
sky	2	-	2			
e, non-alcoholic	1	-	1			
ourt	-	1	1	-	1	1
<u>MS:</u>						
i-hystamine tablets	-	1	1			
iseptic throat lozenges	-	2	2			
arrh and Cough pastilles	1	3	4			
sine linctus	-	1	1			
Liver Oil	-	1	1			
d and Influenza mixture	-	1	1			
pound Glycerine of Thymol	1	-	1			
gh Linctus	-	3	3			
cerine, Honey and Lemon syrup	-	1	1			
igestion tablets	-	2	2			
n and Vitamin C Tablets	-	1	1			
ve Oil B.P.	1	-	1			
e Hip syrup	-	2	2	-	2	2
thpaste, medicated	-	1	1			
amin syrup	-	1	1			
amin tablets	-	1	1			
T O T A L	681	180	861	21	5	26

Legal proceedings were instituted against a Co-operative Society for selling pigs liver as calves liver. On conviction they were fined £2.2.-d., with £1.1.-d. costs.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a dairy farmer for selling milk containing 14% added water. On conviction he was fined £10.-, -d. with £4.13.-d. costs.

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK SUPPLY.

All dairy herds within the Godstone Rural District have for some years been tuberculin tested and all milk produced has been under the designation Tuberculin Tested.

There are three dairies registered for the bulk storage of retail supplies and one licensed pasteurising establishment. In addition there are seven shops holding licences to sell pre-packed designated milks.

Regular sampling of all milks whether pasteurised or raw is undertaken and these are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton. Out of 130 samples submitted only 6 failed the methylene blue and 4 failed the phosphatase test for Pasteurised milk. The latter, on investigation, was found to be due to a faulty recording thermometer, there being nothing wrong with the actual plant.

Some 43 samples taken on the farm at the time of production and submitted for biological examination all proved to be satisfactory with the exception of one sample which was positive for brucella organisms and this was at once referred to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The offending animal was kept in isolation until treatment had successfully been completed.

The supplies to schools are also sampled and the particulars are included in the attached table.

MILK SAMPLES.

(a) Farm Samples.

No. of samples submitted for biological examination	43
" " " passed the " "	40
" " " failed " "	1
" " " void	2
" " " submitted for methylene blue test	3
" " " passed the " " "	3
" " " failed " " "	-

(b) Pasteurising Establishment.

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	48
" " " satisfied the " " " "	48

(c) Dairies & Milk Shops (Pasteurised)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	61
" " " satisfied the " " " "	57
" " " failed " " " "	4

Raw Milk (Farm Bottled)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue test	10
" " " passed the " " "	4
" " " failed " " "	6

(d) School Milk

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	11
" " " satisfied the " " " "	11

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, water and food are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton which is under the direction and supervision of Dr. Jameson. His help and advice, and that of his laboratory staff, have for some years been readily available to us and this is of considerable benefit in cases of suspected food poisoning.

The laboratory is designed to serve local authorities in the County of Sussex and we are very fortunate in being able to send our specimens to Brighton. The train service enables specimens to be sent and received at the laboratory the same day. Urgent pathological specimens can be quickly taken by road if necessary.

SHOPS ACT 1934 and FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955.

During the year 44 inspections were made of food premises. Visits to food premises to inspect food amounted to 33. We found most shop keepers very co-operative and ready to accept advice when offered. No action for prosecution was necessary.

Food premises situated within the Godstone Rural District are listed in the following categories:-

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	73
Bakers and Confectioners	41
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	15
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	39
Fishmongers	7
Public Houses	51
Butchers	25
Hospital, Private and Boarding Schools	35
Registered ice-cream premises	110
Works canteens, etc.....	63

The attached list is a table of foodstuffs inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

MEAT:

- 56 lbs. English beef - bone taint.
- 195 lbs. English beef - parasitic infestation,
- 20 chicken - decomposition following delay in transit.
- 40 lbs. Synthetic cream - decomposition following delay in transit
- 140 cases dairy mousse - stale.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS:

- 51 tins fruit - blown and damaged tins.
- 4 tins ham - blown tins.
- 45 tins meat - blown and damaged tins.
- 6 tins veg. - blown tins.

ICE CREAM.

No ice cream samples were submitted for examination during the year. Without exception all the well known manufacturers are subjected to regular sampling at the factory, and it would be an expensive and unnecessary duplication to take routine samples on delivery.

No complaints were received but, of course, should any be made an immediate investigation and sampling would be carried out.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Three of the five private slaughterhouses completed the necessary improvements required to comply with the slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations and were duly licensed.

The amount of slaughtering has not diminished with the reduction in the number of premises licensed. Evening slaughtering, of course, continues because of the economic benefit to the butchers concerned. Unfortunately this means considerable evening work and mention must be made of the loyal and efficient services of Mr. P.F. West, Deputy Public Health Inspector.

Parasitic conditions, particularly cysticercus bovis shows no sign of improvement and some 16 carcasses were found to be infested. Tuberculosis is now something of a rarity.

The number of visits to slaughterhouses for the purposes of meat inspection amounted to 558 and 3,633 carcasses were inspected. This represents 100% inspection.

Diseased meat is disinfected before disposal but where the condition is mainly due to injury or pathological change, colour staining is carried out and the meat is then released for animal feeding.

One licensed knackers yard is in operation and this was run quite satisfactorily throughout the year.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

IN WHOLE OR IN PART DURING THE YEAR 1963.

	Cattle Excluding Bulls & Cows.	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed	439	-	42	764	1200	1188
Number inspected	439	-	42	764	1200	1188
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	-	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	50	-	17	2	18	92
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci,	11.39	-	40.48	.26	1.5	7.7
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.42
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned.	16	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	16	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT INSPECTION

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCII.

	Complete Carcase and Organs.	Liver	Lungs	Head and Tongue.	Heart	Complete Pluck.	Legs.	Other parts.
<u>Cattle.</u>	-	50	5	3	2	-	-	7
<u>Calves</u>	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<u>Pigs.</u>	7	34	9	7	14	7	3	18
<u>Sheep and Lambs.</u>	-	17	-	-	-	-	1	-

SECTION VII.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

The work carried out by our Rodent Operator during the year under review is shown in detail in the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Pest Control Division), a copy of which is attached.

The number of rat and mice infestations show an increase over last year. Major infestations are, however, remaining at a satisfactory low level due to constant inspection and vigilance, particularly where conditions are favourable to the support of vermin. Premises such as tips, piggeries, sewage disposal works and similar establishments must be kept under regular supervision.

The testing of sewers was not considered necessary, but bi-annual tests will be made to ensure that infestation does not build up unnoticed.

Convalescent Homes and similar types of premises are visited regularly and in the case of Surrey County Council owned buildings, we have an arrangement whereby treatment for rats, mice or fly infestations is carried out at an agreed cost. Schools and School Canteens are also dealt with similarly.

Wasp nest and wild bee swarms are also destroyed where for various reasons the householder is unable to cope with the work, and a charge of 10/6d. per nest or swarm is levied.

TABLE X

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricul-
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) Local Authority.	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses.)	(3) All other (including Business Premises.)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) and (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's district. (See Notes 1 and 2 overleaf.)		12	11,775	1,260	13,047	486
Total number of prop- erties inspected as a result of notification. (See Note 3)		7	324	36	367	7
Number of such prop- erties found to be infested by:						
Common rat	Major	3	10	4	17	3
	Minor	4	253	22	279	3
House mouse (See Note 4)	Major	-	3	1	4	-
	Minor	-	53	10	63	-
Total number of properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act.		4	55	6	65	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-						
Common rat	Major	2	7	-	9	-
	Minor	1	31	2	34	-
House mouse	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	3	1	4	-
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.)		-	642	-	-	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-						
Common rat	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available.)		-	-	-	-	-

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	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses.)	(3) All other including Business Premises.	(4) Total of cols. (1) (2) and (3)	
VI Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.	10	360	40	410	
VII Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available) (See note 3)	-	-	-	-	
VIII Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	
IX Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	
X Legal Proceedings (See XII below)	-	-	-	-	
XI Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.		18			
XII Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here:-	NIL				
XIII Any other points of interest:-	- - -				

NOTE 1. With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

NOTE 2. (i) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col. (3).

(ii) Sewers should not be included.

(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Col. (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols. (2) and (3).

NOTE 3. In filling in the first lines of Sections II, III and IV each property should be counted once only. On other lines, if two or more species are found on the same property, it should be counted for each species.

NOTE 4. Do not include other mouse-like rodents such as field-vole, wood-mice,

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

There are 14 licensed caravan sites within the Rural District. Eight sites are on temporary basis and two have been closed. The number of caravans on the permanent sites amount to 73. Regular inspections are made of all sites and in general they are well run and give rise to very little trouble. The Council also have under consideration a scheme to provide an official site where accommodation will be made available for caravan dwellers displaced from temporary sites.

